joints united, scarcely as wide as the eighth joint; pedicel very little longer than wide, as long as three but somewhat wider than third, as wide as five; four and five as long as wide, narrower than six; six to ten subequal in width, broadly transverse; ten indistinctly narrower than nine, wider than long, a trifle wider than eleven; eleventh a little wider than long, wider than twelve; twelve twice as long as wide, twice as long as eleven, conical, subacute at apex; second tergite 2.47 times as wide (at apex) as long; third tergite 1.86 times as long as the second, 1.54 times as wide as long; fourth tergite more than one-third the length of the third, twice as long as the fifth; fifth tergite as long as the sixth and seventh together; antennae and legs light brown.

Type locality.—Washington, D. C.

Two specimens collected in grass by the author on July 14, 1917. They were copulating when collected.

This is the only species of *Anteris* known to inhabit North America. It agrees with Kieffer's description of the genus. (Gen. Ins., Fasc. 80B, 1910, p. 80.)

A NEW OTIORHYNCHID WITH SINGLE TARSAL CLAWS (COLEOPTERA.)

By L. L. Buchanan, *U. S. Biological Survey.*

Single tarsal claws are found among the Curculionidae of this region in the genera Brachybamus, Barilepton, Eisonyx, and Mononychus, but are not known to occur in any North American Otiorhynchid with the exception of the remarkable species described below. This unique weevil belongs to the Simoini of the Leng catalog (Periteli of Horn), and by Horn's classification (1876, p. 66), falls in the group having the articular surface of the hind tibiae scaly, along with Eucyllus, Thinoxenus, etc.

EUCILINUS, new genus.

Body small and stout; vestiture consisting of scales, setae, and hairs; prothorax very broad; articular surface of all the tibiae scaly; claws single; mentum small and deeply sunk in its cavity; mandibular scar on face of mandible itself; gular region with a pair of short, deep grooves convergent forward.

Sides of beak strongly convergent from eyes forward; alae not dilated. Scrobes in apical half somewhat more broadly visible from above than from the side, moderately arcuate and directed toward eyes. Scape biarcuate, reaching slightly past anterior margin of prothorax, the funicle a little shorter. Eyes rounded, partially grooved, and laterally placed though not at all concealed from above. Elytra broad, with rows of punctures, the 10th or outer row uniformly distinct to apex, sides deeply embracing abdomen. Scutellum minute. Mid-coxae narrowly separated, side pieces of mesosternum unequal, metepisternal suture not visible. Rear coxae separated by their own width, inter-

coxal process broad and subtruncate. Metasternum nearly as long as 2d ventral segment at middle. First abdominal suture arcuate at middle, 1st segment a little shorter than 2d + 3d, 2d at middle about as long as 3d + 4th, 5th slightly shorter than 2d. Legs moderately stout, the tibiae flattened, strongly dilated at outer apical angle, and with the apical spinules broad and blunt; anterior and middle tibiae mucronate; tarsi rather narrow, 3d segment bilobed.

Genotype.—Eucilinus mononychus, new species.

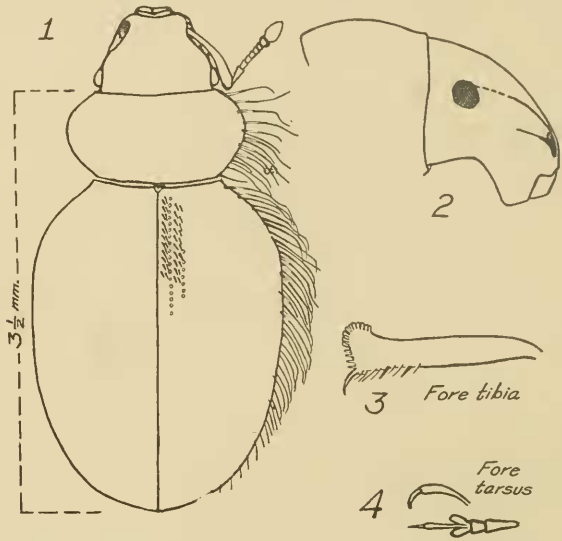

Fig. 1, *Eucilinus mononychus*, dorsal view; fig. 2, side view of head and prothorax; fig. 3, fore tibia; fig. 4, fore tarsus, and claw segment from side.

Eucilinus mononychus, new species.

Length, 3.5–3.8 mm. (thorax and elytra). Uniform pale grey to white. Body and appendages setose and densely scaly. Chitin of an obscure reddish color. Beak feebly concave along middle, continuous with head in profile; setae closer laterally. Nasal plate with high rim, lunate, twice as broad as long. Eyes rather small, rounded, moderately convex. Prothorax transversely oval (60 to 31), its side margins with long, soft, laterally projecting hairs, some of which are at least ½ length of scape. Elytra suboval (21 long to 17 broad), with rows of small punctures which are slightly larger on sides and on declivity, but in general separated by from once to twice their own diameter; intervals setose; lateral margins of elytra with long hair as on prothorax. The single tarsal claw moderately long and arcuate.

Head and beak much longer than prothorax (50 to 31). Width of head across eyes ¼ greater than length of prothorax (40 to 31). First funicular segment stouter and longer than 2d + 3d, 2d longer than 3d, 3d to 7th from moderately to strongly transverse. Diameter of eye nearly equal to that of pos-

terior portion of scrobe; margin of eye grooved except for posterior-ventral arc. Vertex convex, evenly, sparsely punctate and setose. Prothorax with setae and punctuation as on vertex, convex transversely and longitudinally, sides very strongly divergent, apex broadly emarginate, base truncate, scales dense and a little larger and more distinctly striate than on beak. Margin of sternum behind fore coxae with a dense fringe of matted down hair. Elytra with the intervals broad, flat and equal, each rather closely set with a confused double, or partly triple, row of fine erect setae which are short along suture but become progressively a little longer toward sides, those on 7th interval abruptly much longer and softer. Declivity about perpendicular. Legs scaly and setose and with long sparse hair. Fore tibia with its anterior face convex, the posterior flat, outer edge sharp, articular surface in same plane with posterior face and not set off from it by spinules; hind tibiae longest, fore tibiae next in length, middle pair shortest. Tarsi rather narrow, hind pair with 1st segment longer than 2d + 3d, 4th as long as 1st; front tarsi shorter, claw segment longer than 1st.

Type locality.—Utah (Type and 3 paratypes).
Other locality.—Arizona (1 paratype).
Type.—Cat. No. 28911, U. S. N. M.

All 5 specimens seem to be ♀♀. The tibial structure in general indicates burrowing habits, though the long soft hair would not seem to support this idea.

NEW SPECIES OF BOLOSCHESIS (=CHLAMYS) WITH NOTES ON KNOWN SPECIES (COLEOPTERA; CHRYSOMELIDAE; FULCIDACINAE).

By Chas. Schaeffer, *Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

The change of familiar and time-honored names and their replacement with modern inventions is always unpleasant, but Jacobson, 1924 (Rev. Russe d'Ent., Vol. 18, p. 239) recognizing the prior use of *Chlamys* by Bolton for a genus of Mollusca, and of *Diaspis* by Bremi for our familiar scale insects, has proposed the names *Boloschesis* and *Diplacaspis* to replace these homonyms. At present we have no recourse but to adopt them. The latter genus will probably be suppressed, however, under the former since the chief distinguishing character, the failure of the elytra to meet continuously behind the scutellum and the consequent development of the metanotum into a so-called second scutellum, is a variable character and the very small bifid instead of dentate claws are not likely to be satisfactory for generic definition. The new subfamily name is based upon the gigantic Brazilian forms to which the genonym *Fulcidax* was applied by Voet 1806.[1]

[1]Mr. H. S. Barber has called my attention to the change of names, which I had overlooked, and has kindly added this introductory paragraph.